FEATURES OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S

LONG OPENING FOR "THE TIMES." AN ELABORATE AND VENEMOUS ATTACK UPON IRISH PATRIOTS IN AMERICA-SOME OF "THE TIMES'S" LETTERS ADMITTED TO

BE FORGERIES-COMMENTS OF THE PRESS-A LONG TRIAL IN PROSPECT.

BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUT Copyright ; 1888 ; By The New-York Tribune on, Oct. 25 .- The fourth day of the Attorney-General's opening speech before the Parnell Commission is marked by no change in manner and no increase in public interest. The court is not crowded, and the long reports of the proceedings given in the papers are not read. What is read is the summary with which some preface their more or less verbatim reports. It begins to be seen, nevertheless, that there is some method in the Attorney-General's unrelieved dulness. There is little that is new in his long history of the League and the leaders of the League, or the endless catalogue of outrages and crimes. Never before, however, has this history been narrated in quite the same way. Sir Richard Webster discusses the most momentous passages in the recent history of Ireland as if he were dealing with an action on nissory note or bill of lading. There is no oratory, no rhetoric, seldom a touch of feeling, never a passion. It is all business-like, explanatory, commonplace. This four days' speech has thus far been devoid of all dramatic effect. The Attorney-General appears unaware of the existence public. His one aim is impress the three Judges perched up aloft with their three separate desks in front of him. He talks on in a matter-of-fact way, as if indifferent to the fact that the tribunal which will really determine the questions at issue consists of the people of the United Kingdom. This very indifference, perhaps, impresses them.

One or two things happened yesterday which will not tend to strengthen this presumption, if it exists. The fact was brought out that "The Times" possesses certain letters not hitherto mentioned publicly, which they bought and paid for, but admit to be forgeries, these purporting be signed by Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon. Others are understood to have come from America. Sir Charles Russell wanted these disclosed and handed over to him for examination. The Attorney-General resisted. "We were tricked," he "We admit it: and we should like to know how the other side became aware that we had been tricked." The other side did not seem inclined to say. Ultimately it was arranged that the court should first of all examine these mys terious forgeries. Then Sir Charles Russell tried to induce the court to direct the plaintiffs to furnish additional particulars, saying what crimes were alleged to be due to the incitement of what particular individuals. But here too the court said: " Not yet."

over, though they decline to read the details,

people begin to wonder whether the mere mass

and number of allegations do not constitute a

presumption against Mr. Parnell.

The chief sensation thus far had been the Attorney-General's avowal that he intended, when the proper time came, to say how they got the letters. This was followed up yesterday by the statement that Captain O'Shea would be called to witness to the Kilmainham negotiations and other matters. Captain O'Shea, who then acted for Mr. Parnell, and was long time intimate with him, undoubtedly tell much, if he chooses. The two are not now on speaking terms Captain O'Shea is expected, among other matters, to explain Mr. Parnell's relations with Messrs. Sheridan, Bovton, Egan and others, who are accused of organizing outrage. "If," said Dr. Mackenzie's book in Germany has been rescinded. the Attorney-General, "Mr. Parnell was in a posito put down outrages, as he offered to do on his release from Kilmainham, I shall ask him why he did not put them down." Before then he pro duced the original of the famous letter in which Mr. Parnell is supposed to have apologized for condemning the Phoenix Park murders. "He was in danger from his own friends when he wrote it," said Sir Richard. "He asked for police protection." But this line was not long followed up We were soon taken back to the League and

The freshest point in this new narrative touched upon finance. Out of the total receipts of the League, there are half a million dollars never accounted fer. Why? If you believe Sir Richard, because the use made of this large sum will not bear the light of day. No more, in his opinion, will the relations between Mr. Parnell and his American friends, Mr. Patrick Ford especially. It is to them that the Attorney-General has been devoting a great part of his speech to-day. He has painted Mr. Ford in blacker colors than anybody Mr. Ford, to his mind, seems to be th arch-dynamiter and arch-assassin of the party. To have had anything to do with such a man, still more to have recognized him as an ally and received money from him, ought, in Sir Richard's view to be enough to convict Mr. Parnell of complicity in crime-nay, the worst offences of the Irish League seem to have been, on the present theory, committed in order to secure the support and subscriptions of the Irish-American party. They demanded money's worth for money, and money's worth in their minds meant outrage and erime. This part of the Attorney-General's " case" has perhaps been more elaborately worked up than He had not finished it when the court adjourned this afternoon but will conclude tomorrow morning.

This four days' opening has dispelled all notion of the plaintiffs' case being completed in a fortnight and the whole business over by Christmas. The papers are supposed to make no comment on the proceedings before the Commission. Most of them had something to say, each from its own point of view, the day the Commission opened. Some of them have since written on one point or another of the proceedings, but with caution. Many papers, however, continue to publish daily what is in fact comment, criticism and argument of a very marked kind. Their summaries are perhaps inevitably partisan on one side or the other. Letters, too, appear, and interviews, caricatures and lampoons, all tending, as the Judges would say, to prejudice the public mind. No notice has yet been taken of these performances, but there are hints that objection will soon be "The Times" continues to advertise and sell its pamphlets on " Parnellism and Crime," and the court will probably be asked to say whether that of itself does not constitute contempt.

G. W S

M. DE GIERS'S LONG SERVICE. St. Petersburg, Oct. 23.-To-day was the fiftieth anniversary of the entrance of M. de Glers, the Foreign Minister, into the public service. A reception was held in the Foreign Office in his aonor, and the head of the foreign embassies presented M. de Giers with a gold inksta d. To-morrow General von Schweinitz, German Ambassador, will give a banquet M. de Giers, at which all the foreign diplomats will be present. The "Journal de St. Petersbourg" this ing refers to the great confidence which the Czar places in M. de Giers, whose only desire has been, it says, to be of faithful service to his master and his in-terpreter in his mission of defending the honor and integrity of Russia.

THE ALASKA'S VOYAGE DELAYED.

Queenstown, Oct. 25.—The Guion Line steamer Alaska, Captain Murray, from New-York October 17 for Liverpool, arrived here at 7:15 o'clock this morning The Alaska was delayed thirty-one hours on the passage by the breaking of the eccentric rod of the con densing engines and by the stopping of the engines

THE PARNELL COMMISSION. THE ATTACK ON MR. PARNELL. WEBSTER'S SPEECH BEFORE THE COMMIS-SION.

> ASSAILING IRISHMEN ON THIS SIDE OF THE AT-LANTIC-RAKING TWO COUNTRIES

FOR WITNESSES. London, Oct. 25.—On the reassembling of the Parnell Commission to-day, Attorney-General Webster continued his address in behalf of "The Times." He dilated on the relations between the Parnellites and the members of the League in America, contended that the League originated in America and that it was a conspiracy hatched there and effected by American money. aid that members of the American League dynamiters and advocates of murder, and they had the Parnellites as accomplices. He referred to "The Irish World," "The Chicago Citizen" and "The Boston Pilot" as papers which spoke the sentiments and re vealed the aims of both the Parnellites and the Leagu in America. Patrick Ford, he declared, was the prop Sheridan, Breslin, Condon and Devoy were branded criminals who were associated together on purpose t further crime. Finerty, Redpath and Rossa dynamiters who had plotted for the most villanous forms of outrage. The Parnellites openly joined these men in agitating among Irish-Americans. A manifesto claring that "We shall band ourselves together until landlordism root and branch is abolished," was signed O'Sullivan. Patrick Ford's name was not there, but it was absurd to say that Parnell had no relations with him, as a host of facts proved the intimate con-

articles and communications taken from "The Irish World" to prove the connection of the Parnellite party with the extreme section of the Irish party in America He continued to dwell on the misdoings of the League in America and the Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston conventions until the court adjourned for the day. The Attorney Ceneral did not hit upon a single new

int to-day, and his speech exceeded in dulness his efforts of the preceding days.

Counsel for "The Times" had a subpoena served upon Thomas Power O'Connor to-day, summoning him to appear before the Parnell Commission. The Times" has also subpoenaed the editor of Mr.

O'Connor's paper, "The Star," as a witness before the on behalf of "The Times" had an interview to-day with the Invincibles, Mullet and McCaffrey, in Downpatrick Jall. The prisoners refused to give any information. It is reported that "The Times" will ask the Commission to compet the attendance of Mullet and McCaffrey.

and Mc'affrey.

"The Freeman's Journal" asserts that over 200 Irish policemen have been placed at the disposal of "The Times" as witnesses. It says that no subpoenas were issued for such witnesses. It also declares that copies of letters belonging to Matthew Harris which were seized when the police searched his house have been given to "The Times."

The fund to defray the expenses of the defence of Mr. Farnell and his associates now amounts to 11,000 nounds.

TO RESIST A CROSSING WITH CANNON.

THE WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF THE RAILROADS IN

THE NORTHWEST CONTINUES. Chicago, Oct. 25.—A dispatch from Winnipeg says
If a conflict takes place at the crossing bloodshe is inevitable, as the citizens intend going to the scene fully armed. Public meetings were held throughout the province last night to denounce the Canadian Pacific managers. At a mass-meeting it Winnipeg, strong resolutions were passed. instance of the Canadian Pacific officials, the local militia corps has been ordered to the scene of action be ready for an emergency. They have taken cannon along, in order to be prepared. For the purpos of arming the Government's special constables, a large number of revolvers were purchased last night. The second injunction procured by the Canadian Pacific will be argued on Friday."

London, Oct. 25.-The colliery owners in Lancashire are yielding to the demands of the miners and it is expected the Yorkshire owners will follow suit.

MACKENZIE'S BOOK IN GERMANY. Berlin, Oct. 25 .- The decree forbidding the sale of

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

SEEKING ENTRANCE TO CHICAGO

CANADIAN PACIFIC AND NORTHERN PACIFIC RIVALS IN "ELEVATED" SCHEMES.

Chicago, Oct. 25 (Special) .- Some citizens interested in the rapid transit question in this city had their attention called some time ago to the similarity of the South and West Side "alley" schemes for obtaining elevated road franchises, and have since been quietly making an investigation. In the case of the West Side, they claim to have red certain combinations with railway companies which reveal a bold strategic move. For several years entrance into Chicago. It is believed that the Canadian Pacific practically owns the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, and in a few months will begin the construction of a line from Minneapolis to Chicago. This will give the company the requisite connection from Chicago to the East by the Sault Ste. Marie Railway, and to the West by th parent line at Winnipeg. The problem has been to secure an entrance into Chicago, and the Onderdon's "L" scheme, it is said, is expected to furnish the

Another corporation which, it is alleged, is pr pared to bid high for such an entrance into Chicago, is the Northern Pacific Railway. A week ago certain traffic arrangements were made between the Northern Pacific and the Wisconsin Central, and many railway men are of opinion that the greater corporation has absorbed the less. The terminal facilities of an 'alley" road are known, however, to have been fully onsidered by the Northern Pacific magnates, and if considered by the Northern Pacific magnates, and such a road is built in Chicago, the Northern Pacific would probably be an active rival with the Canadian Pacific for its ownership, or for the use of its right of way. The Canadian Pacific, it is asserted, has appropriated \$1,500,000 to secure an entrance into this

propriated \$1,500,000 to secure an entrance into this city.

The friendliness of the surface street railway companies to both "ailey" schemes has been taken as an indication that by this means they hoped to kill off the proposed "L" roads on streets. The light structures which must be used in streets could never be utilized as terminal facilities for the great railroads. On the other hand, the heavy substantial structures in the aileys, while affording some relief to the congested street car traffic, would not be considered so serious a rival to street car companies, in asmuch as they would be principally used for regular long distance trains. It is worthy of note that much of the opposition to "L" roads has been quieted by the company on the West Side, and a number of leading residents, who for a long time were bitterly antagonized to all such projects, have now signed a petition to the Council in favor of the "ailey" road.

DIVIDEND PASSED BY THE FITCHBURG. Boston, Oct. 25.-The Fitchburg Railroad Company directors at a meeting this afternoon voted not to pay the usual dividend. Since 1859 the Fitchburg Railroad has always paid dividends, some of them as high as 9 per cent. The total number of stockholders is 3,677, of whom 3,187 reside in Massachusetts and hold \$13,286,900 of stock out of the total capital. The dividend paying common stock is \$7,000,000, all held by the State of Massachusetts. The 4 per cent preferred stock, which received 2 per cent the first half of this year and now receives nothing from the second half, amounts to \$12,437,800. The gross earnings in 1887 were \$4,569,321 and the net earnings \$1,086,667. The charges and the dividends paid lasyear were \$127.658 in excess of the net revenue. The financial statement for this year is not yet made up and the net decrease cannot be stated. The gross earnings on the entire system will, however, show an increase of about \$30,000, as compared with the same mileage last year. Low rates were the principal cause of the loss in the net receipts.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25 (Special).—It is seriously said in railroad circles here that the Richmond Terminal management will purchase the Norfolk and Western Railroad. This is considered a direct blow to Philadelphia. Some efforts have been made in this direction, but the negotiations can hardly be said to have begun, and the whole affair may be nothing more a feint. There is no question, however, that the Terminal people have made overtures for the Norfolk and Western Road.

President Corbin, of the Reading Railroad, held a consultation this afternoon with the Terminal Committee of the Board of Trade, in furtherance of his ele-

Chicago, Oct. 25 .- The general freight agents of the Northwestern lines met to-day to investigate a charge of rate-cutting against the Chicago, Burlington and hauling shipments of apples from Chicago to St. Paul at fifteen cents per 100 pounds, the regular rate being twenty cents. The representative of the Burlingto and Northern agreed to restore the rate.

The general passenger agents of the lines in the territory of the Western States Passenger Association to-day agreed to piace winter tourist tickets on sale on November 1, the rates and conditions to be agreed upon by the rate committee and published.

W NEW PARLOR-CAR COMPANY FORMED.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE MANN AND WOODBUFF

COMPANIES. Wilmington, Del., Oct. 25 (Special) .- " The Evening Journal" of this city publishes this afternoon as tion, and the British Minister's reply: exclusive news, the announcement of the organization "Yes, I have read both letters. I of a parlor car company that will probably prove a formidable rival of the Pullman Company. The new company will be known as the Union Palace Car the Department of State. Company, and will be a consolidation of the Mann Bou doir and Woodruff Parlor Car Companies. The capital will be \$3,000,000. The combination of these two panies is largely due to the efforts of Job H. Jackson, of the Jackson & Sharp Company, car builders, of this city. Both the Jackson & Sharp Company and the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company have built many cars for the two companies mentioned, taking in part payment stock of the debtor companies, until now they own a controlling interest in the capital stock of the two parlor-car companies. The organization of the new company has been contemplated for some months, and George M. Pullman has made great but unavailing efforts to get possession of the Wilmington interests in the two competing companies.

Early this month Job H. Jackson, who had been ntrusted with the Wilmington holdings, visited New-York and effected the organization of the new company transferred to New-York parties, who, through Thomas C. Purdy and John G. Moore, invested \$1,500,000 in the company. Thomas C. Purdy will be president of the new company, and John G. Moore will probably be vice-president. The Wilmington Car Companies have made contracts with the new company for thirty-four made contracts with the new company for thirty-four parlor cars. These two companies will have the exclusive work of building and repairing cars for the Union Company. The new company has secured a contract for the exclusive use of its pars on the railroad lines controlled by the Richmond and West Point Terminal Company, estimated to be over 4.000 miles in length. It is stated that the company will soon conclude a similar contract with the New-Jersey Central and the Reading. The Mann Company already controls the parlor-car service of six or seven important lines of railroads, and the Wooduff Company controls some lines in the East.

REPUBLICANS. REGISTER TO-DAY.

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE LAW, AND

registered or voted in the past. He cannot vote in New-York on November 6 unless he registers this

Republicans living in the block bounded by Twentyseventh-st., Eighth-ave., Twenty-eighth-st. and Ninthave., will do well to remember that the polling place difficulty in ascertaining where he is to register. To one years of age on or before election day and a result of the election.

A SEVENTY-ONE NEW CASES OF FEVER.

-FEVER AT SANFORD AND ENTERPRISE

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 25 (Special).—President Neal Mitchell's official bulletin of the progress of yelp. m. is:

The deaths were Felix Tribe and Alexander

The people of South Jacksonville are bent on an exodus, and this morning four rallroad cars were standing near the station, ready for occupancy. The number of them will camp in the woods. The weather to-day has been intensely miserable

spirits of mortals in this vicinity were proportionate-

truth. It seems that they have had Yellow Jack as an uninvited guest in their midst since June. day's report is ten cases, with six in a critical to look after their wants.

gram from Washington, that the local authorities pass an ordinance imposing a penalty for secreting in-fected goods, is believed to be impossible of enforce-ment.

Baltimore, Oct. 25 (Special).-A novel marriage ase came up in court here to-day, when Margaret Kohlrepp asked that a valid construction be placed upon her union with John Frederick Kohlrepp, a son of her first husband by his first wife. She had known Kohlrepp in Germany. When she came to this country, two years ago, she did not understand the English language and was ignorant of American marriage laws. When Kohlrepp proposed marriage and told her that marriage was of divine origin and that a religious ceremony was unnecessary and con-trary to his ideas, she accepted him and they became husband and wife. The court has not yet decided the case which involves her interests in the estate of her dead husband.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAND-AVERY COMPANY Boston, Oct. 25.-A meeting of creditors of the Rand-Avery Company, printers and publishers, was held this afternoon. M. F. Dickinson stated that N. J. Bradlie, the assignee, desired to be relieved from the position. The report of the accountant showed liabilities, including the \$250,000 capital stock, to be \$412,620; assets, \$458,303; surplus, \$45,683. It was stated that the company had been doing an immense business, and had contracts on hand that must be carried out or thrown up at great loss. It was the general sentiment of those present that the business should be continued.

DISAGREEMENT IN THE LAURA LENT CASE. The jury before which Miss Laura Lent was tried in the Court of Sessions in Brooklyn on a charge of grand the Court of Sessions in Brooklyn on a charge of grand larceny in the second degree, failed to agree last evening, and was discharged at 10 p. m. Miss Lent admitted taking some articles from the jewelry store of P. W. Taylor, but said she did not know that she was doing wrong. Medical testimony was given to show that she was subject to epilepsy, and was a kleptomaniac not research the contract of the contract o seven hours and was equally divided on the question

vated railroad to Twelfth and Market sts. The particulars were not made known. He also held a conference with General Manager McLeod, of the Reading, and Wharfon Barker, president of the company which purchased the property along the line of the proposed road.

LORD SACKVILLE'S LETTER.

BAYARD'S MILD VIEW OF IT. THE RRITISH MINISTER'S " PERSONAL" OPIN-

> ION WORTHLESS. AN UNCOMPLIMENTARY REFERENCE TO THE SHREWDNESS OF THE ENGLISHMAN-BE TOLERATED, BUT NOTHING SAID ABOUT DEMANDING

CALL Washington, Oct. 25.-Secretary Bayard, who returned to Washington last night, made the following statement to-day to a representative of the Associated Press in regard to the letter of Mr. Murchison, of California, to the British Minister on the subject of the pending Presidential elec-

THE MINISTER'S RE-

"Yes, I have read both letters. I have not seen the British Minister since he went to Europe The last spring, until he called on me this morning at

"Lord Sackville has no other or better mean of knowledge of the intentions of the President than any one of the 65,000,000 of the American people. His personal opinion is worth no more than that of any one of them on the ground of knowledge, and much less on the ground of interest in the subject. While there must be a consensus of opinion as

the impropriety of the expression views by any one position of a foreign envoy, it is still to be hoped that we will be able to settle the issues involved in the pending canvass without the importation of foreign interference or intermeddling in our domestic affairs.

"The American people will be prompt to resent they will easily recognize the political pitfall arranged by the California letter, with its object so plainly stamped upon its face and addressed to the British Minister, into which he has so

surprisingly tumbled.

"Such petty schemes to break the fall of despairing politicians will be held in proper estimation by popular intelligence."

MORGAN COMES IN HOT HASTE. THE PRESIDENT DEMORALIZED BY THE

SACKVILLE LETTER. THE ALABAMA SENATOR SEES MR. CLEVELAND, THEN TALKS TO THE WORLD-ROUGH LAN-GUAGE FOR THE MINISTER TO SWAL LOW-THE CATACAZY CASE.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE 1

Washington, Oct. 25.-Lord Sackville's letter has and a demoralizing effect upon the President. That should prove himself to be a second Burchard, was among the last things expected by Mr. Cleveland. Tuesday morning Senator Morgan, of Alabama, of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and as such the task fell to him of defending the Bayard-Chamberlain treaty. With what bad grace and worse success he performed that duty is now a matter of To do it he had to disavow his former declarations on this question and to go back on his convictions so frequently and openly expressed in Since then he has had the melancholy satisfaction of being considered the Presi nt's mouthplece and confidential adviser in

wished to see him he was out of town, somewhere in Virginia, it is said. It was a frightful day, the rain ring in torrents; but obedient to the summons the Alabama Senator posted through mud and slush night, and early yesterday morning presented himself at the White House. The result of the confer ence is to-night found in a two-column interview with That it represents as a reporter of "The Star." nearly as possible what the President is desirous of making people believe is his attitude upon the question cannot be doubted. Great stress, of course, is his own, indignation upon finding the sincerity of the Retaliation Message questioned. Mr. Morgan is

the President's disposition in this matter as you have or as has any other private citizen. He has no more. The only thing he has to base an opinion on is what the whole world has—the President's message. Not only has Mr. West no private information, but, as I know to be a fact, Mr. Cleveland has no private views on the subject that conflict with the clear utterances of his message. When Mr. West attempts to construe the President's attitude disposition of his political franchise, he is guilty of unwar-rantable interference with the affairs of this country. His deductions are based on nothing and his conclusions are lutely false. I do not say that he does not believe in them himself. I say merely that he does not know Mr.

Cleveland and is deceiving himself.

And then Mr. Morgan branches out in a historical survey of the Fisheries question which contains nothing that is either new or does not constitute the old defence of the Bayard-Chamberlain Treaty set up by him on the floor of the Senate. Referring once more to the Retaliation message Mr. Morgan

admiration for the man (the President) expands with standing near the station, ready for occupancy. The the knowledge. I declare sciennly there was no thought destination of these people is Sweetwater, where a of gaining party advantage by it. It was inspired by the highest motives that ever enter a statesman's heart Mr. West, or whoever else attributes other motives to and gloomy. The rain during the afternoon poured him, does Mr. Cleveland a gross injustice. In this down in torrents, the sky was lowering, and the spirits of mortals in this vicinity were proportionate—mind, and it was in perfect accord with his attitude from first to last. He did not doubt for a moment that Con-gress would grant to him the power he asked for, and he expected to exercise it at once. I can say with fuil mation requiring duties to be collected on goods in transit to and from Canada through the United States would have been issued. If the bill should pass after election at any time during his Administration he would enforce

ville as not only indelicate but highly improper, and termed his attempt to define Mr. Cleveland's attitude as the height of impudence that no man with a regard for propriety would be guilty of. He said that Lord sackville was on no such terms with the President, or with the State Department, to enable him to judge of their views-and in the same breath Senator Morgan declared that he did not think there should be any official notice taken of the Minister's utterances, and

This, indeed, is the most extraordinary declaration on the part of the Administration mouthpiece, voicing represents the President as highly indignant and outraced at the conduct of Lord Sackville, and on the other it asserts that no official notice ought to be taken of the matter. It remains to be seen how Lord sackville limself will regard the whole question. Though he has shown himself indiscreet in this one instance and apparently indifferent as to results, he ts known to be sufficiently sensitive not to pass with out notice such comments as Senator Morgan and the President, speaking through him, sees fit to make upon

business, and that is the spectacle of the British Minister advising American citizens of English birth to vote for an Administration whose postal service be so mistrusted that about a year ago he employed, and still continues to employ, a special messenger to carry the European mail of the Legation semi-weekly to New-York to be there put on board the outgoing teamer. In explaining this the Minister said at the time that it was done as a matter of convenience, but it is well known that this special service was resorted to because of a fear that the postal service of the Ad-The breach of decorum of which Lord Sackville has

been guilty has been compared with the offence com-mitted by Mr. Catacazy, the Russian Minister, in 1871, and which resulted in the recall of the latter at the request of our Government. Lord Sackville's offence seems to be neither greater nor less in its gravity than that of Mr. Cataczy, and if the President were as patriotic and as carnest in upholding the dignity of the country as was General Grant, he would at once direct Secretary Bayard to inform and which resulted in the recall of the latter at the

the British Government that Lord Sackville's attempt which materially impaired his usefulness to his own Government and rendered further intercourse with him highly disagreeable. It it not at all likely that such a course will be taken, for Secretary Bayard has already rushed into print with the statement that as Lord Sackville's letter was marked "private" no official notice can be taken of our Government. Besides, the President is hardly likely to prove so disinterestedly patriotic as to rebuke a foreign Minister for seeking to advance

to rebuke a foreign Minister for seeking to advance his prospects for re-election. If Lord Sackville had advocated the election of General Harrison and had commended the policy of the Republican party it is possible that Mr. Cleveland would have viewed the outrage through different spectacles.

As the Caracazy affair occurred some seventeen years ago it may be interesting to give a brief history of the incidents which led to that Minister's disgrace and recall. When Mr. Catacazy arrived in Washington he gave promise of being a useful and very acceptable Minister and made a very agreeable impression. He was a man experienced in diplomatic life, was easy and affable in manner and entertained handsomely. His wife was a beautiful woman of generous mould, dressed in exquisite taste and created a sensation in society here. It was soon found, however, that Mr. Catacazy began interfering in questions not appropriately connected with his Legation, and in those pending before Congress, importuning Senators and Members and resorting to personal interviews and solicitations unusual on the part of representatives of others Powers accredited to this Government, and he did not hesitate to use the press of this country to influence public opinion upon questions pending before the Government. This was borne with, but the act which particularly outraged President Grant was an article published in "The New-York World" of November 29, 1870, purporting to be from its Washington correspondent under the caption of "Russia and America," which bore evidence of inspiration from some one familiar with

President Grant was an article published in "The New-York World" of November 29, 1870, purporting to be from its Washington correspondent under the caption of "Russia and America," which bore evidence of inspiration from some one familiar with the instructions from his Government to the Russian Minister, and of his confidential correspondence and conversation. Mr. Catacazy, when charged by Secretary Fish with having inspired this article, denied all knowledge of its authorship, but asserted that the information was furnished by his enemies to bring him into disrenute with our Government. He subsequently wrote a note to Mr. Fish, in which he denied "emphatically and categorically all connection, direct or indirect, with The World's' false and absurd assertions," which he characterized from beginning to end as "a tissue of lies and absurd in the correspondent here, in reply to a note from Secretary Fish, informed that gentleman that the article in question was written from notes made in the course of an interview of Mr. Catacazy's own timing at his own house. It was written under the stipulation that Mr. Catacazy should revise the writer's manuscript, that it was so revised by Mr. Catacazy, and was sent to "The World" as revised, and printed as sent. Upon the receipt of this information, Secretary Fish at once sent a dispatch to Minister Curtin was not as expeditions in securing the object desired as the President thought he should have been, and a subsequent dispatch was sent, saying that if Mr. Catacazy until after the visit of the Grand Duke.

After the reception of the Grand Duke in this city, Secretary Etch world and the Catacazy when he was in attendance upon the Grand Duke.

After the reception of the Grand Duke in this city, Secretary Etch world and the correct of the condition that the President would only receive Mr. Catacazy when he was in attendance upon the Grand Duke.

Category when he was in attendance upon the Grand Duke.

After the reception of the Grand Duke in this city, Secretary Fish, under date of November 24, 1871, Informed Mr. Catacazy that intercourse with him as the diplomatic representative of the Russian Governmen would cease. Mr. Fish added that the reasons which forced this action had been transmitted to the Russian Government. Mr. Fish said:

They have arisen wholly from your own carcer since you have been accredited to this Government, a carer which has made you personally an unacceptable representative of his Imperial Majesty. They are wholly personal to yourself, and not of a character in any degree to lead to any interruption of the diplomatic relations between this Government and Russia, which the President of the two Nations.

Just imagine Secretary Bayard addressing such a

Just imagine Secretary Bayard addressing such a note to Lord Sackville for his unwarrantable meddling

DISTRIBUTING COPIES OF THE LETTER. MUCH UNFAVORABLE COMMENT ON THE PRESI-

at Washington, written to an English friend who has how to vote, has excited consternation in the ranks of

this campaign to make people believe that Cleveland is not more friendly to the interests of England than not in the interest of the American fishermen. Among the Irish-Americans especially it has had a

presses are being kept hot to keep up with the de-mand that has been made for copies of it. It has been telegraphed to every paper in the country and before election day will be in the hands of every reader in the United States to whom it can possibly be sant

every reader in the United States to whom it can possibly be sent.

Thousands of copies of the letter were distributed among the vast crowds that were in and around Madisson Square Garden last might. Many a rough-looking laborer stopped under the gas light to read it and put it carefully in his pocket to read again at home. The inaction of the President in the matter was the cause of much comment among all classes of people yesterday. That the Minister boldly acknowledged writing it and interfering in the politics of this country, and the President simply ignored it, caused much talk decidedly unfavorable to the sluggish policy which Mr. Cleveland has pursued.

ENGLISH OPINIONS ON THE LETTER.

ferring to the letter written by Lord Sackville, British Minister at Washington, to an Anglo-American resident of California, says: "In the present ot have written such a letter, even under the seal of privacy; but the fact that he acted in perfect cence is clear. The idea which certain American politicians appear to hold that England is ready to elp re-elect President Cleveland is a thorough mis-The personality of the future President is purely a domestic question."

"The Globe" says that Lord Sackville fell into a trap too readily. Happily he did not commit himself by giving a testimonial which would be invaluable to Republican wire-pullers. The trick is too obvious and discreditable to have much effect.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB MEETS. A CUTTER LIKELY TO BE BUILT TO COMPETE

The regular annual meeting of the New-York Yacht Club took place at the club-house last evening, Commodore Gerry in the chair. After the usual reading of minutes and reports, a letter was read from Mr. Phelps, a naval architect of London, in which the writer offers to build a cutter to compete for the America's Cup, provided a depth of seventeen feet could be carried over the usual course. In reply a copy of the last deed of gift, showing that there are twenty-two feet of water over the course, was sent to the inquirer. A letter from E. C. Benedict, referring to yachts' crews, and a mending a system of certificates whereby employment of incompetent men could be guarded against, was referred to a committee. A letter was received from S. G. Deran, owner of the steam yacht Narod, in ensign at the launching of the vessel last February, be-fore he was a member of the club. At the time of this action his name was stricken from the list of candidates. The spology was not acted upon, but the whole matter elected. The members of the nominating committee to name candidates for the club offices, to be voted on at the next meeting, were elected as follows: James D. Smith, Lloyd Phoenix, Edward M. Brown, Ogden Goelett, E. T. Auchincloss, John R. Platt, Alexander Taylor, jr., Henry

Providence, R. I., Oct. 25 (Special).-This was the closing day of the convention of the American Missionary Association. At the morning session the Rev. Dr. Joseph E. Roy read a paper on "Our Indebtedness to the Negro during the War," Dr. G. S. Burroughs read a report on "Mountain Work," describing the destitute condition of the Southern mountaineers, as to both material and spiritual things. J. R. Gilmore, better known as Edmund Kirk, made an earnest appeal to the clergy and churches to devote means to the Christian en lightenment of these people. The Rev. Dr. Arthur Little, of Chicago, invited the association to meet next year with the New-England Church in that city The invitation was accepted. The Rev. W. Hayne Lavell, of Mississippi, spoke on "What the Negro must do for Himself." The present board of officers, headed by the Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, of New-York, as

IRISH CHEERS FOR BLAINE. A BIG THRONG IN THE GARDEN. UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM FOR PROTECTION

TELLING SPEECH BY THE REPUBLICAN LEADER-LORD SACKVILLE'S INTERFER-ENCE IN AMERICAN POLITICS HANDLED WITHOUT GLOVES "_THE SAME TREATMENT FOR SECRETARY BAYARD AND FREE TRADE

AND HOME RULE.

-OTHER RINGING SPEECHES. Twice within a week have the great Irish ore ganizations, the Anti-Free-Trade League and the Anti-Cleveland and Protective League, held large meetings in Cooper Union to prove that what is called " the Irish vote" is not now any more than in 1884 the property of Democratic ward bosses in this city. But it remained for Patrick Ford to give the most substantial evidence yet of the great Irish revolt from Democracy, and this evi-

dence was supplied in the Madison Square Garden last evening. It was a meeting of Irish Protectionists, and Mr. Ford, who is as silent as Senator Quay when he is about to spring a surprise, gave the biggest surprise of the campaign, on the Irish side at all events, in filling the immense inclosure with thousands of Irishmen who are satisfied with American institutions as they are and dissatisfied with Grover Cleveland for striving to hurt, if not destroy, some of these institutions. The mind of every man who was in the Garden went back to 1884, and every man seemed to feel that defeat then was good, if for no other reason than that it will help bring about a victory this time

which will be overwhelming. Any one who offered an opinion as to the number of people who crowded the big place expressed it in the words, "Never saw anything like it." It was compact. Orderliness was the main feature, if there was a main feature. The arrangements were perfect. The platform was erected in the centre of the building, upon the north side. It was crowded. All around was the flag of the Union. All around was the flag of Ireland. All around were thousands voters. On the southern tier, opposite the platform, was Bayne's 69th Regiment Band. and it played Irish and American Nationa People from neighboring towns looked and looked again, and asked themselves: "Can this be really a Democratic city?" A common impulse moved the vast throng. Their hearts beat for James G. Blaine. Before his arrival one of the speakers uttered the word "Protection," and the hoarse and unbroken volley of cheers which swelled forth showed that their hearts beat also in behalf of that dogma of the Republican creed, of which the Plumed Knight is the most conspicucus champion. Looking at Patrick Ford, as he sat quietly in the chairman's seat, no one would have thought that by his great energy and organizing powers that host of citizens was brought

MOTTOES ON ALL SIDES.

Decorations abounded. Suitable mottees were on all sides visible-mottoes such as these: Every Irishman who votes for free-trade is a practical

I have claimed for Ireland's Parliament power to pro English free-trade means English wages for American

The gates of Castle Garden open inward; they never This question from first to last, from beginning to end, is

The old familiar cry of 1884 was gone and over: "Blaine! Blaine! James G. Blaine!" those of America. Wherever the letter has been Then, "No! No! No Free Trade!" Then came the soul-stirring chorus of the campaign songs which this year have aroused such enthusiasm. cheers, which were caught up by the vast throng outside the hall, where an overflow meeting wonderful effect, and it has lost votes for the Presi-dent wherever it has been read. Means have been was being held, and echoed back into the building. thousand among the audience. It was printed on cardboard, surmounted by the royal arms of England. They all said that the good Baron Sackville was the "Burchard" of the Democracy in this year of grace 1888. A telegram from

Benjamin Harrison which was read was welcomed

with a great outburst of cheering.

But they wanted Blaine. He came in at 9 o'clock. They thought he would come in by the Fourth-ave, entrance, and all eyes were turned in that direction. He chose the Madison-ave. His son, Walker Blaine, was with him, and so were Stephen B. Elkins, Patrick Ford and Patrick Egan. He reached the platform with difficulty. The people knew he was coming before they saw him at all. They felt his presence. They cheered. They applauded. They cheered again. Now he was on the platform, within full view of that vast sea of faces. Then from thousands of throats there went up a mighty roar. Louder and louder it swelled-one continued crescendo. The strains of music blended with the great chorus. " What's the matter with Blaine ?" " He's all right,"" Who's all right?"" Blai-n-n-n-e." Then again, and again, and again came this strong manifestation of popular feeling which seemed as though it would not stop at all. Mr. Blaine umped upon a chair. There he stood with his calm face. His clear gray eyes swept over the house. Another answering roar, and another, and another thundered forth. The Man from Maine then made a few quiet, graceful motions with his hand. Silence at length fell pon the multitude. You could hear a pin drop. He began in a clear voice, a ringing voice, which almost reached to the limits of the building. He spoke only during twenty-three minutes.

SOME OF THE PEOPLE PRESENT. Among those on and in the vicinity of the pine

form were:

Michael Giblin, of the Irish Home Rule Club; Captain P. H. McNamee, president of the Irish-American Anti-Free Trade League; A. R. Whitney, John P. Lyuch, Austin E. Ford, Augustine Ford, James S. Lehmaier, ex-Collector of the Port Thomas Murphy, E. B. Harper, C. C. Shayne, Governor Lounsbury, of Connecticut; John Mullaly, Roderick J. Kennedy, ex-school Commissioner Lawrence G. Goulding, J. C. Lyons, J. F. McLarthy, Dennis Shea, Captain Edward, O'Meagher Condon, Colonel Henry Altman, Assemblyman Crosby, Cyrille Carreau, Dr. A. S. Curtis, John F. O'Sullivan, Jeremiah S. Murphy, Henry Loewy, W. W. Doberty, of Roston; Ingersoll Lockwood, Edward Millar, P. J. Hickey, Joseph E. Hayden, John O'Reilly, Colonel Locke W. Winchester, ex-Judge James R. Angel, Stephen Barker, the Rev. Dr. Armitage, John C. Harrington, the Rev. Dr. Bush, of Albany; David B. Healy, John T. McDonough, of Albany David B. Healy, John D. Lawson, Augustus A. Low, Dr. W. H. Parker, General Thomas Jordan, Charles French, Colonel Theodore King, Colonel Grover, Dr. S. A. Robinson, Alfred Taylor, W. H. Logfellow, Lewis Barker, of Maine; General James R. O'Beirne, Peter A. Miller.

Ex-Judge A. L. Morrison called the meeting to form were:

Ex-Judge A. L. Morrison called the meeting to order, and nominated Patrick Ford as chairman, " a man," said he, " who is second to none for his

"a man," said he, "who is second to nene for his labor in behalf of his native land and in behalf of the American Union; a man who has done more to elevate the character of the Irish race than any other man with whom we are acquainted."

An outburst of applause welcomed this kindly tribute, and then Mr. Ford stepped forward. He merely thanked the andience in a quiet way and in few words, and called upon Austin E. Ford to read the list of vice-presidents and secretaries. Austin E. Ford then came to the front, and in a voice loud enough to be heard by thousands read a long list of names, which contained many influential laboring men and many leaders in the seveeral Irish political organizations in this city.

READING AN ADDRESS.

Ex-Judge Morrison was once more to the front, and read the following address in behalf of the committee that organized the meeting, and signed by Patrick Ford as chairman:

This audience, with some honorable exe most unnecessary to remark, is a distinctively Irish au-dicace. The exceptions, I say, are honorable, for they are good Americans for all that, and it is not their fault than they are not Irish. Many of you were born in Ireland